

«NOZIONI DI ENTOMOLOGIA»

Un caloroso ringraziamento a

Roberto Daveri

e

Roberto Messori

*per avere concesso l'utilizzo di immagini
tratte dalle loro pubblicazioni*

INSETTI D'INTERESSE PER LA PAM



May flies



Dragonfly



Stoneflies



Grasshoppers



Water boatmen,
Bugs,
Water measurer



(raramente utili)



Ants



Two-winged flies



Palmer flies



sedge flies



Lacewings, Alder flies



Scorpion flies

Beetles

Gli ORDINI del pam

- 5 Ephemeroptera effimere
- 6 Odonata libellule
- 11 Plecoptera plecoteri
- 14 Saltatoria (Orthoptera) grilli e cavallette
- 16 Dermaptera forficule
- 21 Homoptera cicale, cicadelle, afidi
- 22 Heteroptera (Hemiptera) cimici, gerridi, corixe
- 23 Coleoptera coleoteri
- 24 Neuroptera formicaleoni, sialidi, crisope
- 25 Mecoptera panorpe
- 26 Trichoptera tricoteri
- 27 Lepidoptera Farfalle e Falene
- 28 Diptera mosche, moscerini, zanzare
- 31 Hymenoptera vespe, api, formiche, icneumoni

Ecco la selezione degli ordini di insetti che interessano la pesca a mosca, identificati da una specie tipo. A corredo dell'immagine si riporta il nome inglese dell'artificiale tipo.

Si ricordano le priorità evidenziate dai colori:

- Rosso: fondamentale
- Blu: importante
- Verde: interessante a tratti
- Nero: trascurabile o utile di rado

INSETTI D'INTERESSE PRINCIPALE PER LA PAM



May flies



Dragonfly



Stoneflies

Ecco la selezione degli ordini di insetti che interessano la pesca a mosca, identificati da una specie tipo. A corredo dell'immagine si riporta il nome inglese dell'artificiale tipo.

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Gli ORDINI del pam

- 5 Ephemeroptera effimere
- 6 Odonata libellule
- 11 Plecoptera plecotteri

- 26 Trichoptera tricotteri
- 28 Diptera mosche, moscerini, zanzare

Two-winged flies

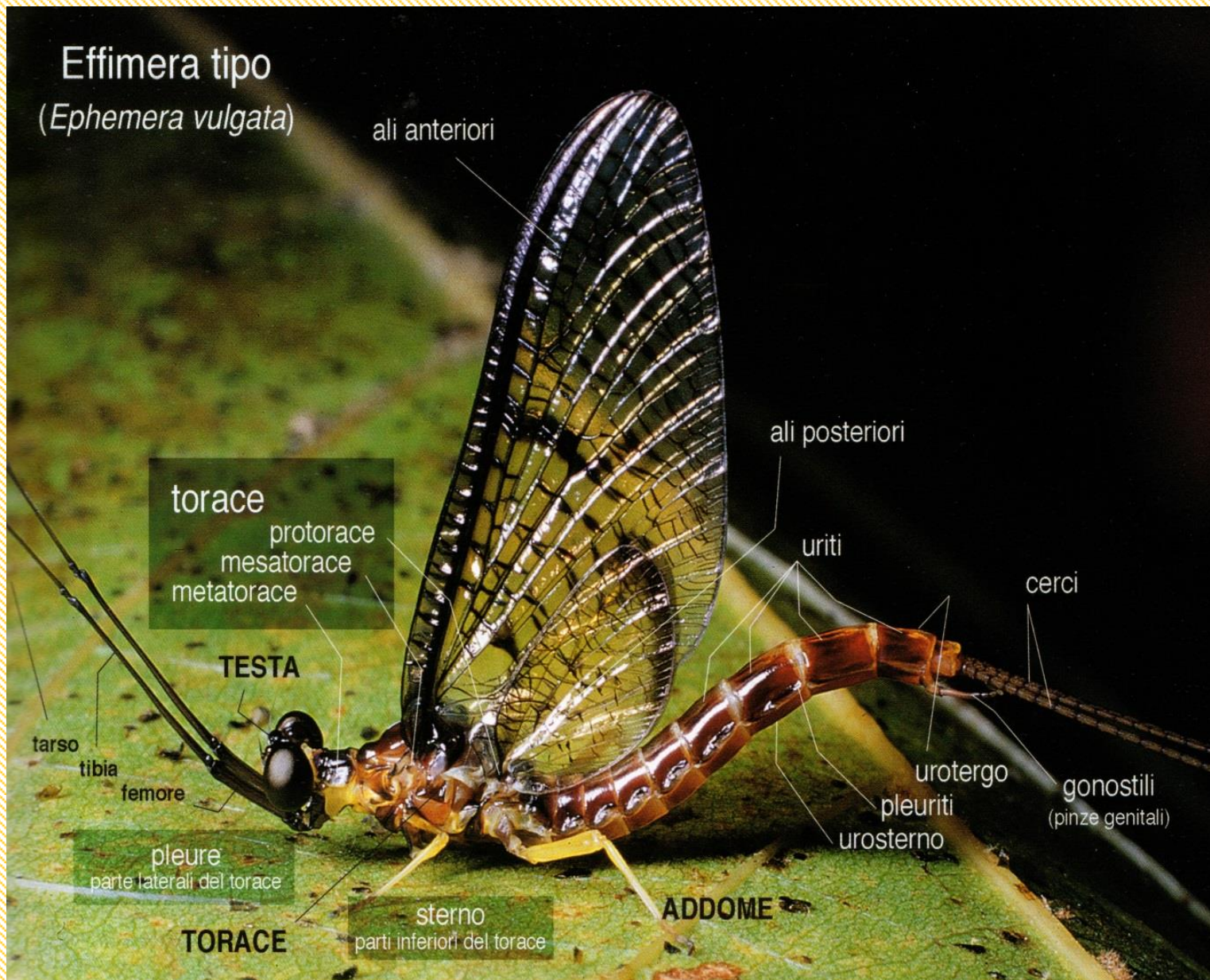


sedge flies





MORFOLOGIA DELL'EFEMEROTTERO



I QUATTRO TIPI DI NINFA DEGLI EFEMEROTTERI



IPONEOFILA O NUOTATRICE (SWIMMING)
Baetis Rhodani



LITOFILA SCALATRICE O PIATTA (FLAT)
Ecdyonurus Venosus

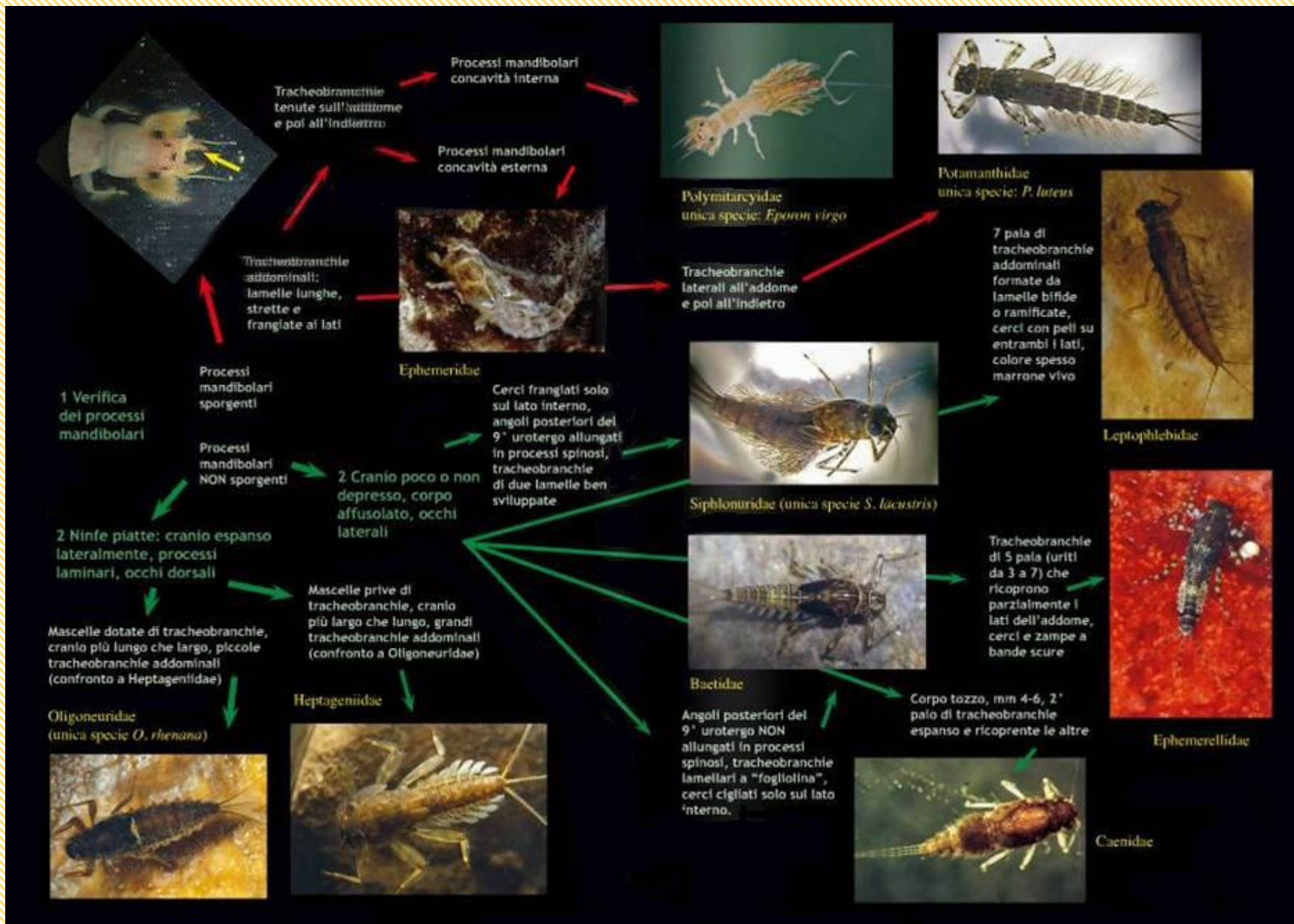


ORITTOFILA O SCAVATRICE (BURROWING)
Ephemera Danica

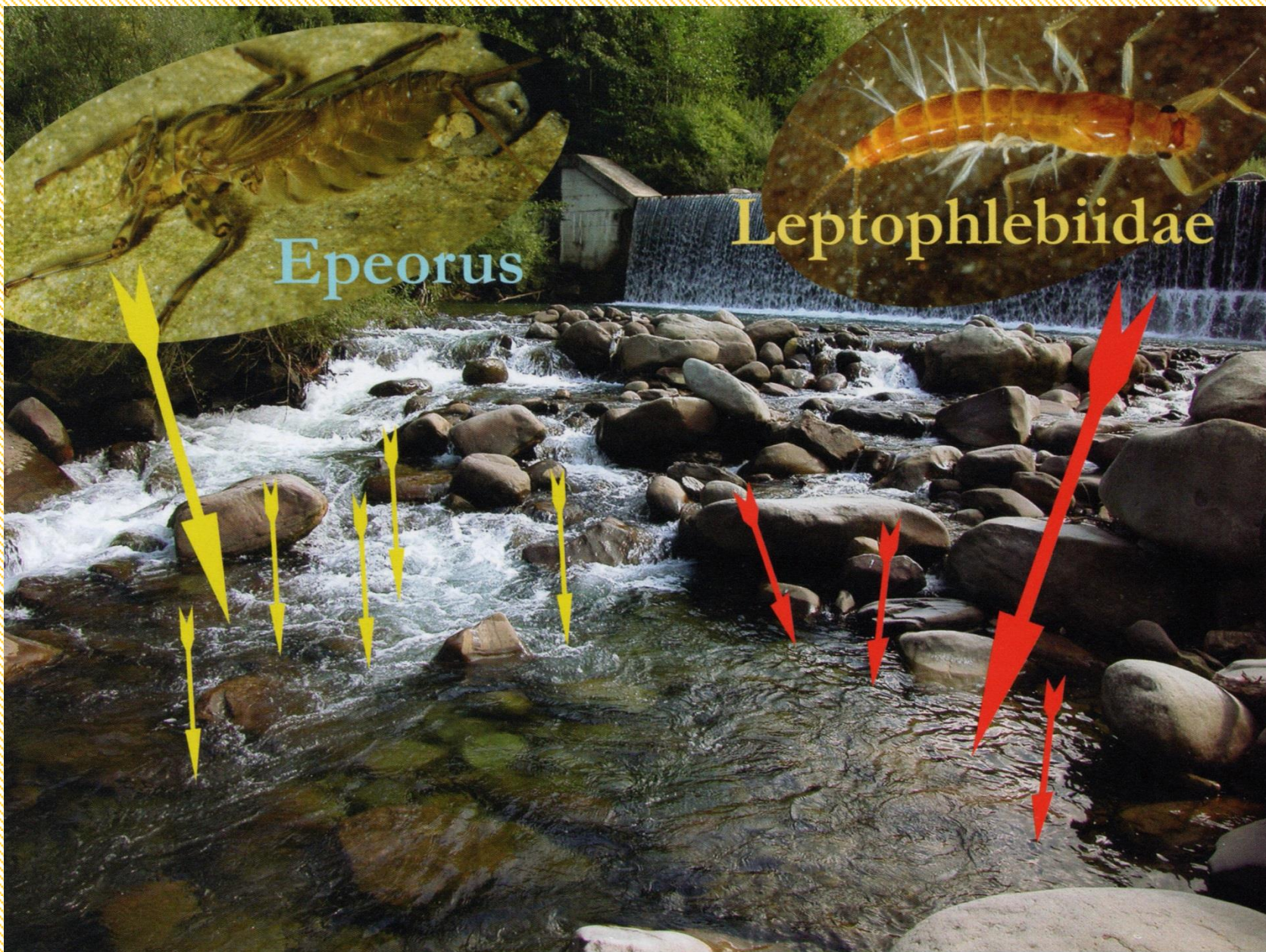


ERPOFILA O STRISCIANTE (CRAWLING)
Serratella Ignita

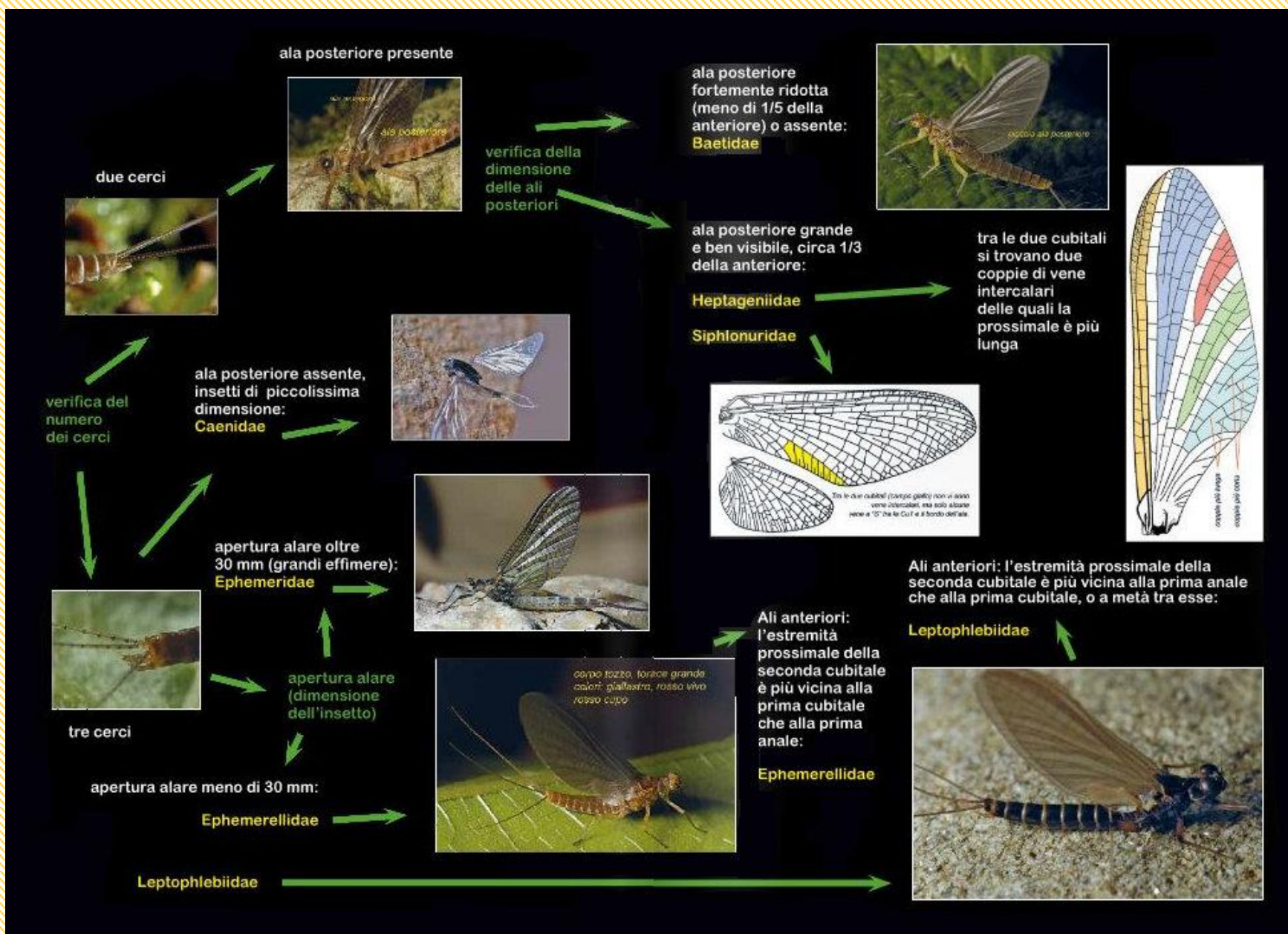
IDENTIFICAZIONE DELLE NINFE DI EFFIMERE



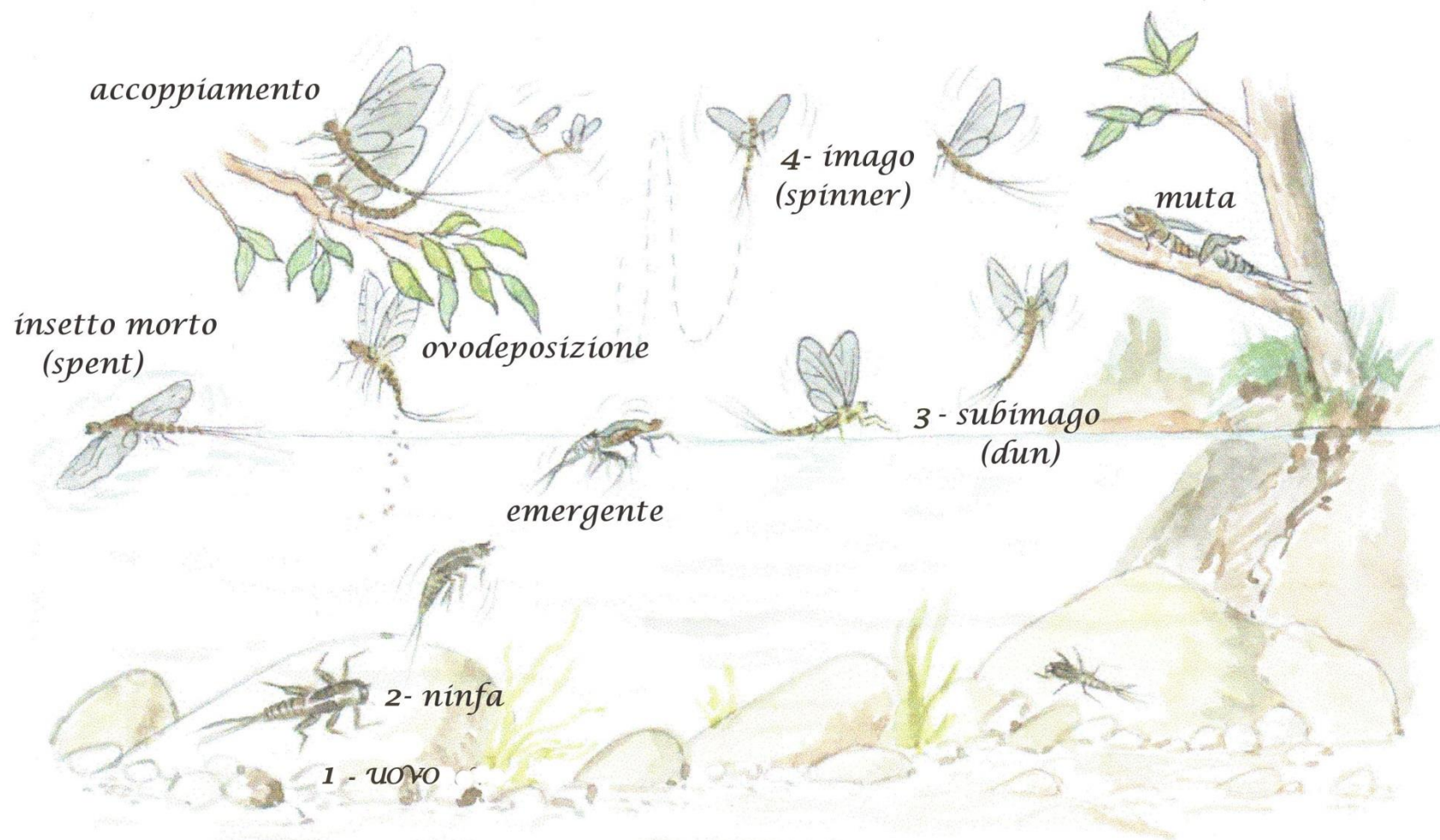
LOCALIZZAZIONE DI NINFE DI EFFIMERE



IDENTIFICAZIONE DELLE IMAGO DI EFFIMERE



STADI DEL CICLO VITALE DEGLI EFEMEROTTERI



Disegno di Roberto Daveri

FAMIGLIE DEGLI EFEMEROTTERI (MAY FLY)

ORDINE DEGLI PTERYGOTA (INSETTI ALATI) - CLASSE DEGLI EPHEMEROPTERA (EFFIMERE)						
Famiglia	Genere	Specie				
BAETIDAE	ACENTRELLA	SINAICA				
	ALAINITES	MUTICUS				
	BAETIS	ALPINUS	BUCERATUS	DIGITATUS	FUSCATUS	GEMELLUS
		RHODANI	LIEBENAUAE	LUTHERI	MELANONYX	MUTICUS
			SCAMBUS	VARDARENSIS	VERNUS	
	NIGROBAETIS	DIGITATUS	NIGER			
	CENTROPTILUM	LUTEOLUM				
	PSEUDOCENTROPTILUM	CALABRUM	PENNULATUM	PULCHRUM		
CLOEON	COGNATUM	SIMILE				
PROCLOEON	BIFIDUM					
HEPTAGENIIDAE	EPEORUS	ASSIMILIS	ALPICOLA	YUGOSLAVICUS		
	RHITHROGENA	ADRIANAE	ALPESTRIS	DEGRANGEI	DORIERI	FIORII
		HYBRIDA	LOYOLAE	NIVATA	NURAGICA	REATINA
	ECDYONURUS	SEMICOLORATA	SIBILLINA	SICILIANA		
		ALPINUS	BELFIOREI	BELLIERI	CORSICUS	FORCIPULA
		HELVETICUS	MACANI	PICTETI	RUFFOI	VENOSUS
HEPTAGENIA	ZELLERI					
ELECTROGENA	COERULANS	LONGICAUDA	SULPHUREA			
	CALABRA	FALLAX	GRANDIAE	GRIDELLI	HYBLAEA	
	LATERALIS	LUNARIS	UJHELVII	ZEBRATA		
LEPTOPHLEBIIDAE	PARALEPTOPHLEBIA	RUFFOI	SUBMARGINATA			
	EUTHRAULUS	BALCANICUS				
	THRAULUS	BELLUS				
	LEPTOPHLEBIA	VESPERTINA				
	CHOROTERPES	BORBONICA	PICTETI			
	HABROPHLEBIA	CONSIGLIOI	ELDAE	FUSCA		
	HABROLEPTOIDES	AUBERTI	CONFUSA	MODESTA	PAULIANA	UMBRATILIS
EPHEMERIDAE	EPHEMERA	DANICA	GLAUCOPS	VULGATA	ZETTANA	
EPHEMERELLIDAE	SERRATELLA	IGNITA	SPINOSA			
	EPHEMERELLA	MUCRONATA				
	TORLEYA	MAYOR				
CAENIDAE	CAENIS	BELFIOREI	BESKIDENSIS	HORARIA	LACTEA	LUCTUOSA
		MACRURA	MARTAE	PSEUDORIVULORUM	PUSILLA	ROBUSTA
	BRACHYCERCUS	STRUGAENSIS	VALENTINAE			
OLIGONEURIDAE	OLIGONEURIELLA	RHENANA				
POLIMYTARCYIDAE	EPHORON	VIRGO				
POTAMANTHIDAE	POTAMANTHUS	LUTEUS				
SIPHONURIDAE	SIPHONURUS	LACUSTRIS				

EFEMEROTTERI (SERRATELLA IGNITA)

INSETTO (6-10 mm)



ST. 4 – IMAGO
(SPINNER)

ST. 3 – SUBIMAGO
(DUN)

ST. 2 – EMERGENTE
(EMERGER)

ST. 2 – NINFA
(NYMPH)

IMITAZIONE (22-18)



EFEMEROTTERI (BAETIS RHODANI)

INSETTO (8-10 mm)



ST. 4 – IMAGO
(SPINNER)

ST. 3 – SUBIMAGO
(DUN)

ST. 2 – EMERGENTE
(EMERGER)

ST. 2 – NINFA
(NYMPH)

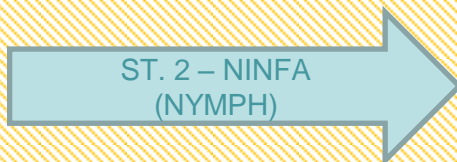
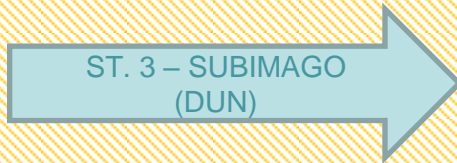
IMITAZIONE (20-18)



EFEMEROTTERI (EPHEMERA DANICA)

INSETTO (20-25mm)

IMITAZIONE (10/8)



UK Upwing Flies

Find the right pattern

There are over 50 species of Ephemeroptera (Mayflies or Upwing flies) in the British Isles, so matching them with the right fly pattern can be challenging. We've filtered our favourite fly suggestions for some of the UK's most prevalent upwing species. We hope they serve you well!

Large Dark Olive
Hatch months: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Baetis Rhodani
Medium sized fly, very common. 2 tails, seen throughout year. Prevailing hatch in March and April.

Iron Blue
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Baetis Niger
Small fly. 2 tails. Likes to hatch on cold, wet and windy days.

Greenwells Glory Cdc Size 14
The CDC greenwell's glory is a dry fly, ideal for imitating olive hatches. It floats in just the right way thanks to it's CDC wings.



Pale Watery
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Parachute Pale Watery Dun Size 18
Parachute patterns create surface imprints that often prove successful with selective feeders.

March Brown
Hatch months: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Rithrogena Germanica
Large fly. 2 tails. Emerges early in season, mostly found on large stony rivers.

March Brown Size 12
The march brown pattern works extremely well on the river UK during spring hatches and many other UK rivers for selective trout.



Baetis Fuscatus
Small fly. 2 tails. This imitation will see you good from mid September through remaining trout season.



Large Brook Dun
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Ecdyonurus Torrentis
Large fly. 2 tails, usually found on upland rivers.

March Brown Jangler Size 12
Perfect for imitating larger upwing flies trapped in the surface film, with it's measer profile the Jangler is a great all round imitation of the brook dun as well as the March brown.



Anglers Curse
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Para Midge Curse Size 18
A great parachute pattern ideal for river and lake fishing. These essential parachute flies need to be in your box.

Coenis Macrura
Tiny flies. 3 tails. Emerges early morning and sometimes evening. Worth trying when all else fails.



Yellow May
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Heptagenia Sulphurea
Small to medium fly. 3 tails. Hatch usually begins in May, but in mild years hatch can start in April.

Olive Sulphur Comparsa Dun Size 14
Comparsa flies give the perfect silhouette for fussy feeders. An essential fly for any river anglers box.



Blue Winged Olive
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Serratella Ignita
Small to medium size. 3 tails. Often the most abundant fly in summer months.

Blue Winged Olive Cdc Size 14-18
This perfect CDC pattern has proved itself as a reliable imitation of the blue winged olive.



Mayfly
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Ephemera Danica
Very large. 3 tails, common on lowland rivers. Emerge mostly late May/June.

Mayfly Dun Cdc Size 10
When mayflies appear, ensure you carry at least a few of these excellent mayfly imitations so you can 'match the hatch'.



Medium Olive
Hatch months: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Baetis Vermus
Small to medium. 2 tails. Variety of species. prolific summer hatches.

Greenwells Glory Size 14 - 16
The greenwells glory dry fly is a true classic, that continues to catch trout on river and lake throughout the world.



Iron Blue
Hatch month: Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep



Baetis Niger
Small fly. 2 tails. Likes to hatch on cold, wet and windy days.

Iron Blue Dun Size 14-16
The perfect dry to imitate a hatch of Iron blue upwings.



Natural fly	Imitation fly	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Large Dark Olive	Greenwells Glory CDC 5x14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
March Brown	March Browns 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Large Brook Dun	March Brown Jangler Size 12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yellow May	Olive Sulphur Comparsa Dun Size 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mayfly	CDC Mayfly Dun Size 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iron Blue	Iron Blue Dun 14-16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pale Watery	Parachute Pale Watery Dun 18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Anglers Curse	Para Midge Curse Size 18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Blue Winged Olive	Blue Winged Olive CDC 14-18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medium Olive	Greenwells Glory 14-16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

For image credits and references visit: <http://fishtec.co.uk/upwing-river-flies-infographic>

Fishtec



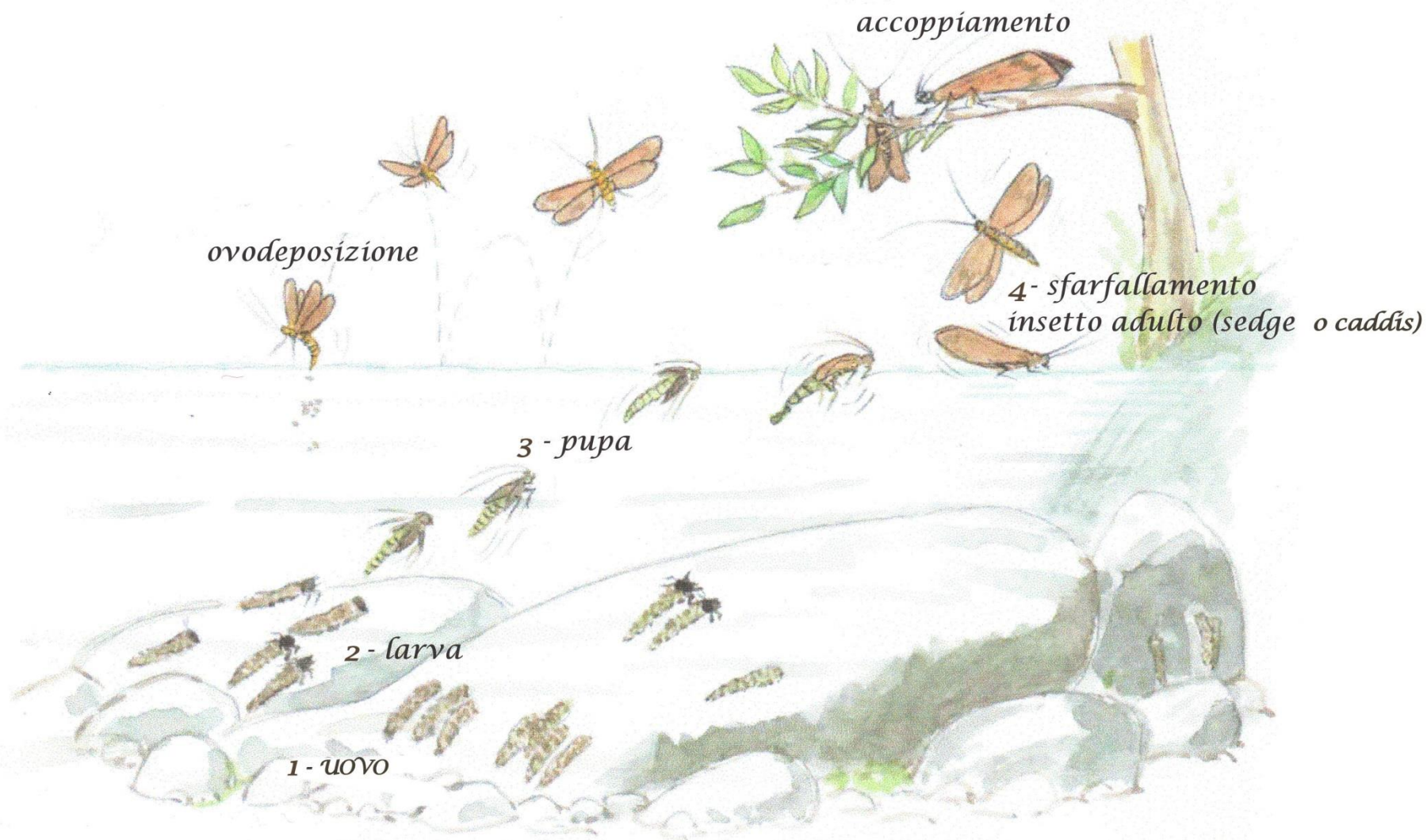
Mayfly

Ephemeroptera

Morfologia di un tricottero adulto
(*P. montanus*)



STADI DEL CICLO VITALE DEI TRICOTTERI



Disegno di Roberto Daveri

CHIAVE DI INDIVIDUAZIONE DI LARVE DI TRICOTTERO

Chiave di individuazione delle larve mature per gruppi di famiglie

1. Larve che si rinvergono sempre senza astuccio, nude **gruppo 1**
2. Larve con fodero larvale tubolare più o meno conico e ricurvo, costruito con granuli di sabbia **gruppo 2**
3. Larve con fodero larvale di varia foggia, costruito con frammenti o elementi vegetali **gruppo 3**
4. Larve con fodero larvale sericeo o minerale, ma di forma particolare e caratteristica **gruppo 4**
5. Larve di famiglie che si reperiscono in acque stagnanti o a debole corrente, rare altrove **gruppo 5**

ricoveri a cupola a base ovale, piatti sotto, con (o senza) due aperture o due ciminiere

GRUPPO 4

Glossosomatidae
Hydroptilidae
Goeridae
Psychomyiidae



microtricotteri:
fodori piccoli
spesso appiattiti e
aperti alle due
estremità, di sola
seta o rivestiti di
granuli di sabbia

NEL GRUPPO 2 SONO INSERITE ANCHE LE FAMIGLIE DEL GRUPPO 3, POICHÉ QUESTE COMPRENDONO SPECIE CHE COSTRUISCONO ASTUCCI REALIZZATI CON MATERIALI SIA MINERALI CHE VEGETALI.

robusti ricoveri di sabbia
allargati con pietruzze
sporgenti ai lati
(accorgimento
antirotolamento)

GRUPPO 1

Rhyacophilidae
Hydropsychidae
Polycentropodidae
Philopotamidae

GRUPPO 2

Sericostomatidae
Odontoceridae
Brachycentridae
Beraeidae
Lepidostomatidae
Leptoceridae
Limnephilidae

GRUPPO 3

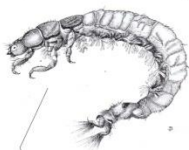
Lepidostomatidae
Leptoceridae
Limnephilidae
Brachycentridae

GRUPPO 5

Ecnomidae
Helicopsychidae
Thremmatidae
Phryganeidae



larve libere



larve che vivono in
ricoveri fissi, nei pressi
delle tele con le quali
catturano il cibo



larve che vivono
entro reti da pesca
da loro intessute



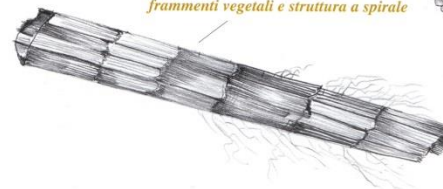
larve che vivono in fodori in seta
che si accasciano fuori dall'acqua
divenendo invisibili



larve suberuciformi con fodori
grandissimi, realizzati di regola con
frammenti vegetali e struttura a spirale



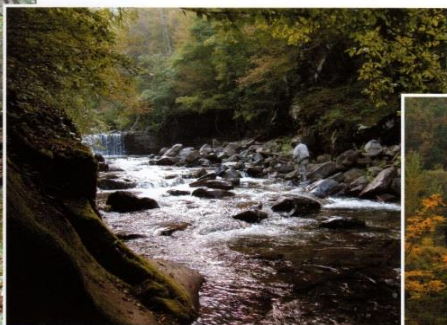
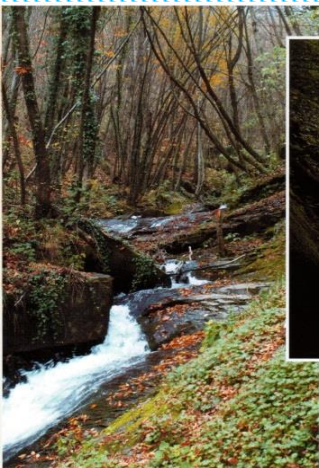
ricoveri fissi aderenti
alle pietre quali
gallerie tortuose
setose incrostate di
particelle, sabbia e
sassolini



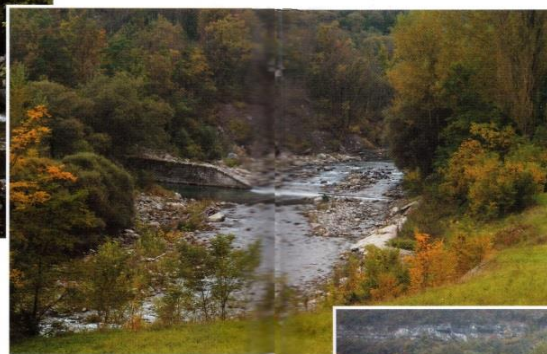
fodori piccoli, a forma di
chiocciola, realizzati con
granelli di sabbia



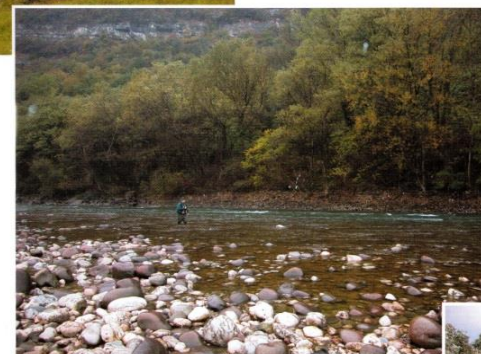
DISTRIBUZIONE DEI TRICOTTERI NELL'AMBIENTE



torrenti



alta zona intermedia



bassa zona intermedia



acque stagnanti e laghi

zona superiore:
sorgenti e ruscelli

Questo schema, pur privo di vero valore sistematico, risulta utile per una prima identificazione probabilistica. Esso propone le specie di Tricotteri più diffusi suddivisi per ambiente.

Specie della zona superiore - Crenon e rhithron (sorgenti e ruscelli), specie orofile e stenoterme (*orofile*, che amano la montagna, da *oros*, monte e *philéo*, amare; *stenoterme*, che vivono in intervalli termici ristretti, da *stenós*, stretto e *thermòs*, calore):

Allogamus auricollis
Allogamus uncatu
Rhyacophila tristis
Tinodes antonioi
Philopotamus montanus
Philopotamus ludificatus
Agrypnia pagetana
Drusus discolor
Lepidostoma hirtum
Brachycentrus montanus
Silo nigricornis
Crunoecia irrorata
Wormaldia mediana
Wormaldia occipitalis

Specie della zona intermedia - Iporhithron (torrenti) Epipotamon (parte superiore dei fiumi):

Rhyacophila torrentium
Rhyacophila vulgaris
Rhyacophila dorsalis
Hydropsyche instabilis
Hydropsyche angustipennis
Potamophylax cingulatus
Halesus radiatus
Halesus digitatus
Allogamus antennatus
Allogamus auricollis
Sericostoma pedemontanum
Odontocerum albicorne
Rhyacophila foliacea
Rhyacophila simulatrix

Specie della zona inferiore - Potamon (fiumi):

Rhyacophila dorsalis
Hydropsyche pellucidula
Hydropsyche modesta
Psychomyia pusilla
Polycentropus flavomaculatus
Tinodes waeneri
Cheumatopsyche lepida
Hydroptila angulata
Ecnomus tenellus

Tinodes waeneri
Ecnomus tenellus
Agrypnia varia
Phryganea nattereri
Phryganea bipunctata
Phryganea striata



zona inferiore

FAMIGLIE DEI TRICOTTERI (SEDE o CADDIS)

ORDINE DEGLI PTERYGOTA (INSETTI ALATI) - FAMIGLIA TRICHOPTERA

Famiglia Genere Specie

IN-EQUIPALPI

BRACHYCENTRIDAE	BRACHYCENTRUS	MONTANUS	SUBNUBILIS			
GOERIDAE	GOERA	PILOSA				
	SILO	NIGRICORNIS				
LEPIDOSTOMATIDAE	CRUNOCCIA	IRRORATA				
	LASIOCEPHALA	BASALIS				
	LEPIDOSTOMA	HIRTUM				
LIMNephilidae	ALLOGAMUS PICTET	ANTENNATUS	AURICOLLIS	AUSONIAE	UNCATUS	
	ANABOLIA	LOMBARDA	NERVOSA			
	DRUSUS	BIGUTTATUS	CAMERINUS	DISCOLOR	IMPROVISUS	
	HALESUS	APPENNINUS	DIGITATUS	RADIATUS		
	LIMNephilus	BIPUNCTATUS	FLAVICORNIS	LUNATUS	MARMORATUS	RHOMBICUS
		SPARSUS				
	POTAMOPHYLAX	CINGULATUS				
	STENOPHYLAX	MITIS	MUCRONATUS	PERMISTUS	VIBEX	
PHRYGANEIDAE	AGRYPNIA	OBSOLETA	PAGETANA	VARIA		
	PHRYGANEA	BIPUNCTATA	MATTERERI	STRIATA		
SERICOSTOMATIDAE	SERICOSTOMA	PEDEMONTANUM	PERSONATUM			

EQUIPALPI

ECNOMIDAE	ECNOMUS	TENELLUS				
GLOSSOMANTIDAE	AGAPEUS	FUSCIPES	LANIGER			
	GLOSSOMA	BOLTONI	CONFORMIS			
HELICOPSYCHIDAE	HELICOPSYCHE	CRISPATA				
HYDROPSYCHIDAE	CHEUMATOPSYCHE	LEPIDA				
	HYDROPSYCHE	ANGUSTIPENNIS	INSTABILIS	MODESTA	ORNATULA	PELLUCIDULA
HYDROPTILIDAE	HYDROPTILA	ANGULATA	MARTINI	SPARSA	VECTIS	
LEPTOCERIDAE	ATHRIPSODES	ATERRIMUS	BILINEATUS	CINEREUS		
	LEPTOCERUS	TINEIFORMIS				
	MYSTACIDES	AZUREA	LONGICORNIS	NIGRA		
	SETODES	ARGENTIPUNCTELLUS	VIRIDIS			
	TRIANODES	BICOLOR				
ODONTOCERIDAE	ODONTOCERUM	ALBICORNE				
PHILOPOTAMIDAE	PHILOPOTAMUS	MONTANUS	LUDIFICATUS	VARIEGATUS		
	WORMALDIA	MEDIANA	OCCIPITALIS			
POLYCENTROPODIDAE	POLYCENTROPUS	FLAVOMACULATUS	IRRORATUS	MORETTII	MALICKYI	
PSYCOMIDAE	PSYCOMYIA	PUSILLA				
	TINODES	ANTONIOI	MACLACHLANI	WAENERI		
RHYACOPHILIDAE	RHYACOPHILA	ALBARDANA	AURATA	DORSALIS	FOLIACEA	ITALICA
		ROUGEMONTI	SIMULATRIX	TORRENTIUM	TRISTIS	VULGARIS

TRICOTTERI INEQUIPALPI (POTAMOPHYLAX CINGULATUS)

INSETTO (20-22 mm)



ST. 4 – IMAGO

ST. 3 – EMERGENTE

ST. 2 – LARVA NEL FODERO

IMITAZIONE (12-10)



TRICOTTERI EQUIPALPI (HYDROPSYCHE PELLUCIDULA)

INSETTO (12-13 mm)



ST. 4 – IMAGO

ST. 3 ← LARVA NELLA RETE
→ IMITAZ. PUPA

ST. 2 – LARVA LIBERA

IMITAZIONE (18-16)





UK Sedge Flies

Find the right pattern

Sedge or caddis flies are moth-like insects with hairy wings. For best chance of success, use these flies early or late evening as that's when they naturally hatch or return to water to lay eggs.

Here's some of the most common UK sedge flies and our favourite imitations to match these distinctive insects.

Grannom

Hatch months

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Brachycentrus Subnubilus

Medium sized fly, males slightly smaller than females. First caddis fly to appear on river in March/April.

Balloon Caddis Olive Size 12

The ultra buoyant balloon caddis in olive makes a good imitation of the grannom, a fly that can hatch out in huge numbers in early spring.

Brown Silverhorn

Hatch month

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Athripsodes Cinereus

Length 9-11mm, brown, very long antenna. A regular in UK from May to August.

G & H Sedge Size 10

The G & H is named after John Goddard and Cliff Henry who invented the pattern. A very buoyant fly that floats like a cork.

Cinnamon Sedge

Hatch months

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Limnephilus Lunatus

Length 10-15mm, distinctive half moon marking on rear of wing. Pale to dark brown. One of most common UK sedges.

Cinnamon Sedge Size 14

Cinnamon sedges often hatch at dusk and fly upstream, causing trout to chase and leap after them. These imitations work well when attached to a leader as a fly for search fishing.

Grey Flag

Hatch month

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Hydropsyche Sittalai

Length 10-12mm, grey or brown, found on most UK rivers from June to September.

Grey Murrough Sedge Size 10

Natural Murrough make their appearance from early dusk to dark. Colours vary but the Grey variation is unsurprisingly popular.

Welshman's Button

Hatch month

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Sericostoma Personatum

Length 9-16mm, reddish brown. Slight upward slope in rear part of wing. Fairly common May to September.

Balloon Caddis Hares Ear Size 12

These unsinkable balloon caddis flies are perfect for skimming across the surface for when the sedge or caddis make an appearance.

Brown Sedge

Hatch month

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Anabolia Nervosa

Length 11-15mm, brown, common across UK from late July to October.

Seducer Fiery Brown Size 12

The Seducer Fiery Brown is ideal for warmer days, throughout summer. This pattern is dressed with a sedge type wing and a bit of sparkle.

Medium Sedge

Hatch month

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Goera pilosa

Length 8-12mm, yellowish brown, common throughout UK from May to September.

Seducer Fiery Brown size 12

The Seducer Fiery Brown is ideal for those warm days from May to September. This pattern is dressed with sedge type wing with a bit of sparkle.

Natural fly	Imitation By	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Grannom	Balloon Caddis Olive Size 12							
Cinnamon Sedge	Cinnamon Sedge Size 14							
Welshman's Button	Balloon Caddis Hares Ear Size 12							
Medium Sedge	Seducer Fiery Brown Size 12							
Brown Silverhorn	G & H Sedge Size 10							
Grey Flag	Grey Murrough Sedge Size 10							
Brown Sedge	Seducer Fiery Brown Size 12							

For image credits and references visit:
<http://blog.fishtec.co.uk/sedge-caddis-river-flies-infographic>

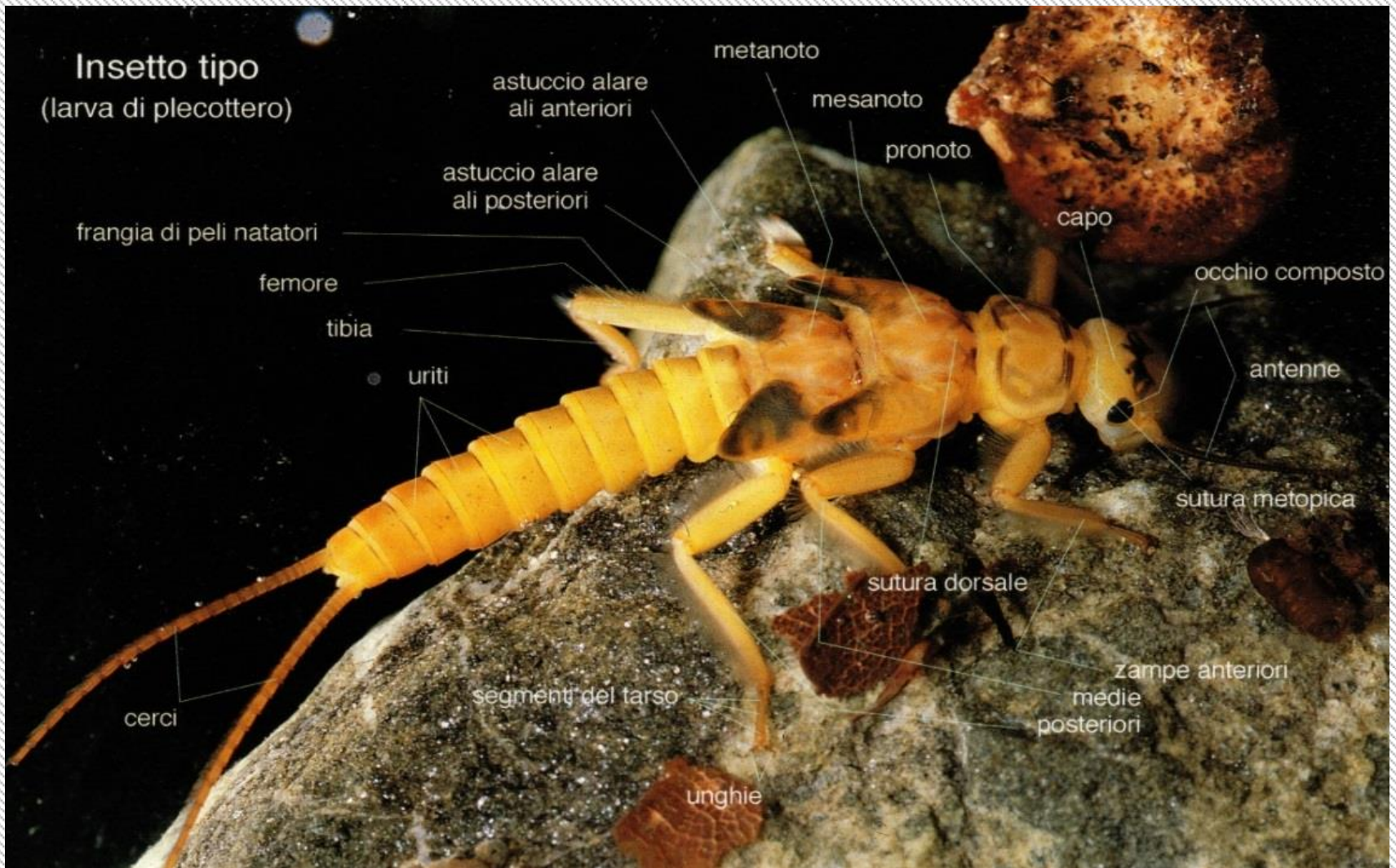
Fishtec

Caddisfly

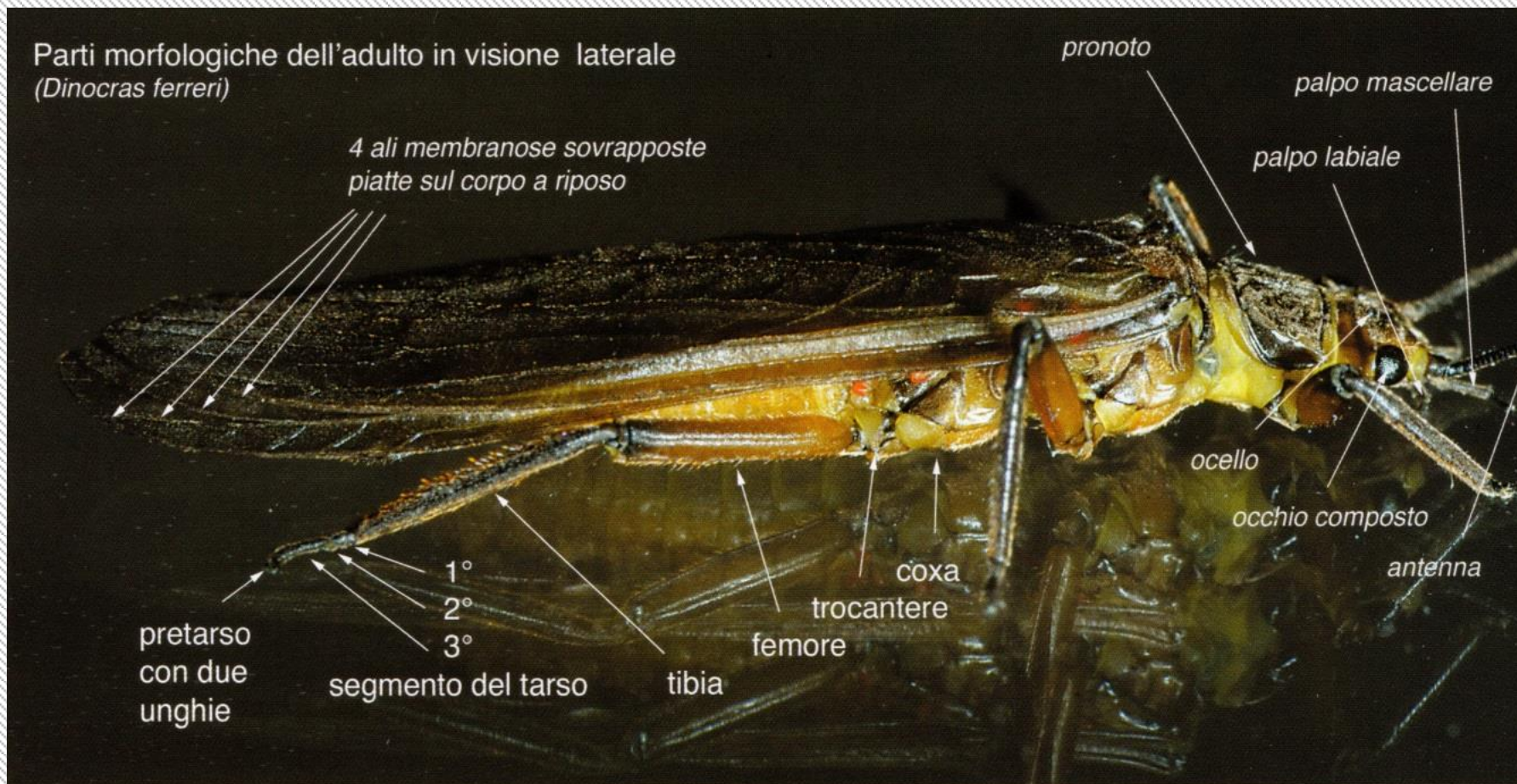


Trichoptera

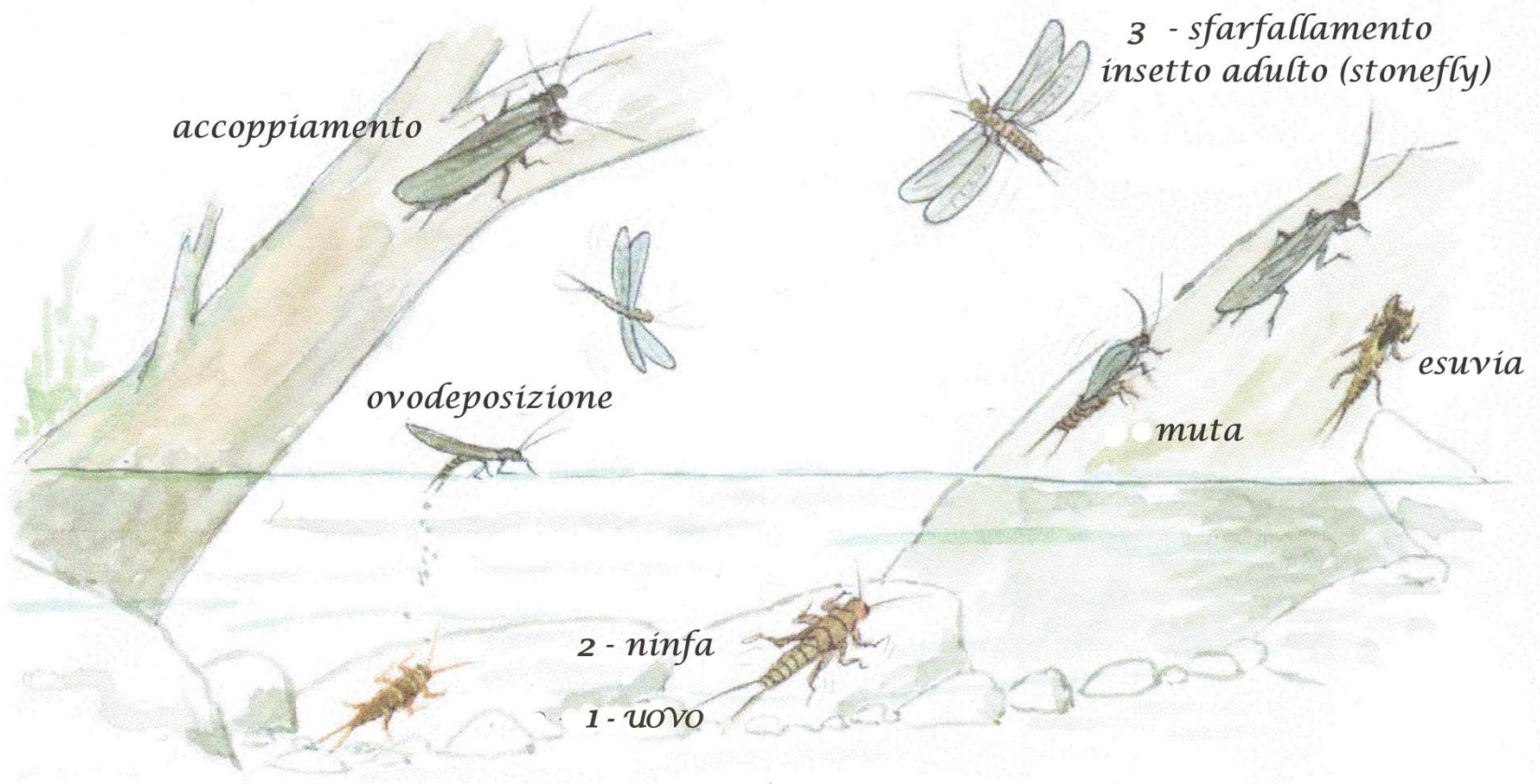
MORFOLOGIA DEL PLECOTTERO



Parti morfologiche dell'adulto in visione laterale
(*Dinocras ferreri*)



STADI DEL CICLO VITALE DEI PLECOTTERI



Disegno di Roberto Daveri

FAMIGLIE DEI PLECOTTERI (STONE FLY)

ORDINE DEGLI PTERYGOTA (INSETTI ALATI) - FAMIGLIA PLECOPTERA (PLECOTTERI)

Famiglia	Genere	Specie				
CAPNIIDAE	CAPNIA	BIFRONS	NIGRA	VIDUA		
	CAPNIONEURA	NEMUROIDES	PETRICOLA			
	CAPNOPSIS	SCHILLERI				
CHLOROPERLIDAE	CHLOROPERLA	SUSEMICHELI	TRIPUNCTATA			
	SIPHONOPERLA	MONTANA	TORRENTIUM			
	XANTHOPERLA	APICALIS				
LEUCTRIDAE	LEUCTRA	ALPINA	ARCHIMEDIS	ARMATA	BRAUERI	BUDZI
		FUSCA	GENICULATA	HEXACANTHA	HIPPOPUS	INERMIS
		INSUBRICA	LEPTOGASTER	MAJOR	MERIDIONALIS	MORTONI
		MOSELYI	NIGRA	ROSINAE	TERIOLENSIS	+ ALTRE POCO NOTE
TYRRHENOLECTRA	ZAVATTARII					
NEMOURIDAE	AMPHINEMURA	STANDFUSSI	SULCICOLLIS	TRIANGULARIS		
	NEMOURA	CINEREA	FLEXUOSA	MORTONI	OBTUSA	SINUATA
	NEMURELLA	PICTETII				
	PROTONEMURA	AUSONIA	BREVISTYLA	CAPRAI	INTRICATA	LAGRECAI
LATERALIS		MACRURA	NIMBORUM	NITIDA	PRAECOX	
	RUFFOI	SALFII	THYRRENA			
PERLIDAE	DINOCRAS	CEPHALOTES	FERRERI			
	PERLA	BIPUNCTATA	BURMEISTERIANA	GRANDIS	ILLIESI	MARGINATA
PERLODIDAE	DICTYOGENUS	ALPINUS	BESDOLUS RAVIZZARUM	FONTIUM		
	ISOGENUS	NUBECOLA				
	ISOPERLA	ALPICOLA	ANDREINII	CARBONARIA	GRAMMATICA	HYBLACEA
		ILVANA	INSULARIS	OBSURA	OENOTRIAE	OROBICA
	RIVULORUM	SACCAI				
PERLODES	INTRICATA	JURASSICA	MICROCEPHALA			
TAENIOPTERYGIDAE	BRACHYPTERA	AUBERTI	CALABRICA	MONILICORNIS	RISI	SETICORNIS
		TRIFASCIATA				
	RHABDIOPTERYX	ALPINA	NEGLECTA			
TAENIOPTERYX	KUEHTREIBERI	MERCURYI	NEBULOSA	SCHOENEMUNDI	STANKOVITCHI	

PLECOTTERI (PERLA MARGINATA)

INSETTO



ST. 3 – IMAGO
(20 – 38 mm) - (AMO 8-6)



ST. 2 – NINFA
(16-33 mm) - (AMO 8-10)

IMITAZIONE



PLECOTTERI (ISOPERLA GRAMMATICA)

INSETTO



ST. 3 – IMAGO
(16-18 mm) - (AMO 12-14)

ST. 2 – NINFA
(11-16 mm) - (AMO 16-14)

IMITAZIONE



Stonefly



Plecoptera

STADI DEL CICLO VITALE DEI DITTERI (CHIRONOMIDI)



Disegno di Roberto Daveri

FAMIGLIE DEI DITTERI (MIDGE o GNAT)

ORDINE DEI DIPTERA - SUBORDINE DEI NEMATOCERA (MOSCHE-MOSCERINI-ZANZARE)

<i>Famiglia</i>	<i>Genere</i>	<i>Specie</i>
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BIBIONIDAE (BLACK GNAT)	BIBIO	JOHANNIS	MARCI
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CHIRONOMIDAE (MIDGES)	ABLABESMYIA	AURRIENSIS	AEQUIFASCIATA	ORNATA	TARELLA
	CHIRONOMUS	ANTRACHINUS	PLUMOSUS		
	CRICOTIPUS	BICINCTUS			
	ENDOCHIRONOMUS	ALBIPENNIS			
	GLIPTOTENDIPES	PARIPES			
	MACROLEPIA	NEBULOSA			
	MICROTENDIPES	PEDELLUS			

MUSCIDAE	MUSCA	DOMESTICA
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SIMULIIDAE	SIMULIUM	ERYTHOCEPHALUM	PARAEQUINUM	REPTANS
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TABANIDAE	CHRYSOPS	VARIE
	TABANUS	VARIE

TIPULIDAE	LUNATIPULA	LUNATA	SELENE			
	NIGROTIPULA	NIGRA				
(in USA DADDY LONG LEGS)		ALPINA	EXCISA	FASCIPENNIS	IRRORATA	LATERALIS
(in UK CRANE FLY)	TIPULA	LUNA	MAXIMA	NUBECULOS	OLERACEA	PALUDOSA
		PSEUDOSCRIPTA	RUFINA	SCRIPTA	VARIIPENNI	VERNALIS

CHIRONOMIDI (CHIRONOMUS PLUMOSUS)

INSETTO (7-12 mm)



ST. 4 – IMAGO

ST. 3 – PUPA
EMERGENTE

ST. 2 – LARVA

IMITAZIONE (20-18)



TIPULIDI (TIPULA MAXIMA)

INSETTO (30-40 mm)



ST. 4 – IMAGO

ST. 3 – PUPA

ST. 2 – LARVA

IMITAZIONE (6-8)

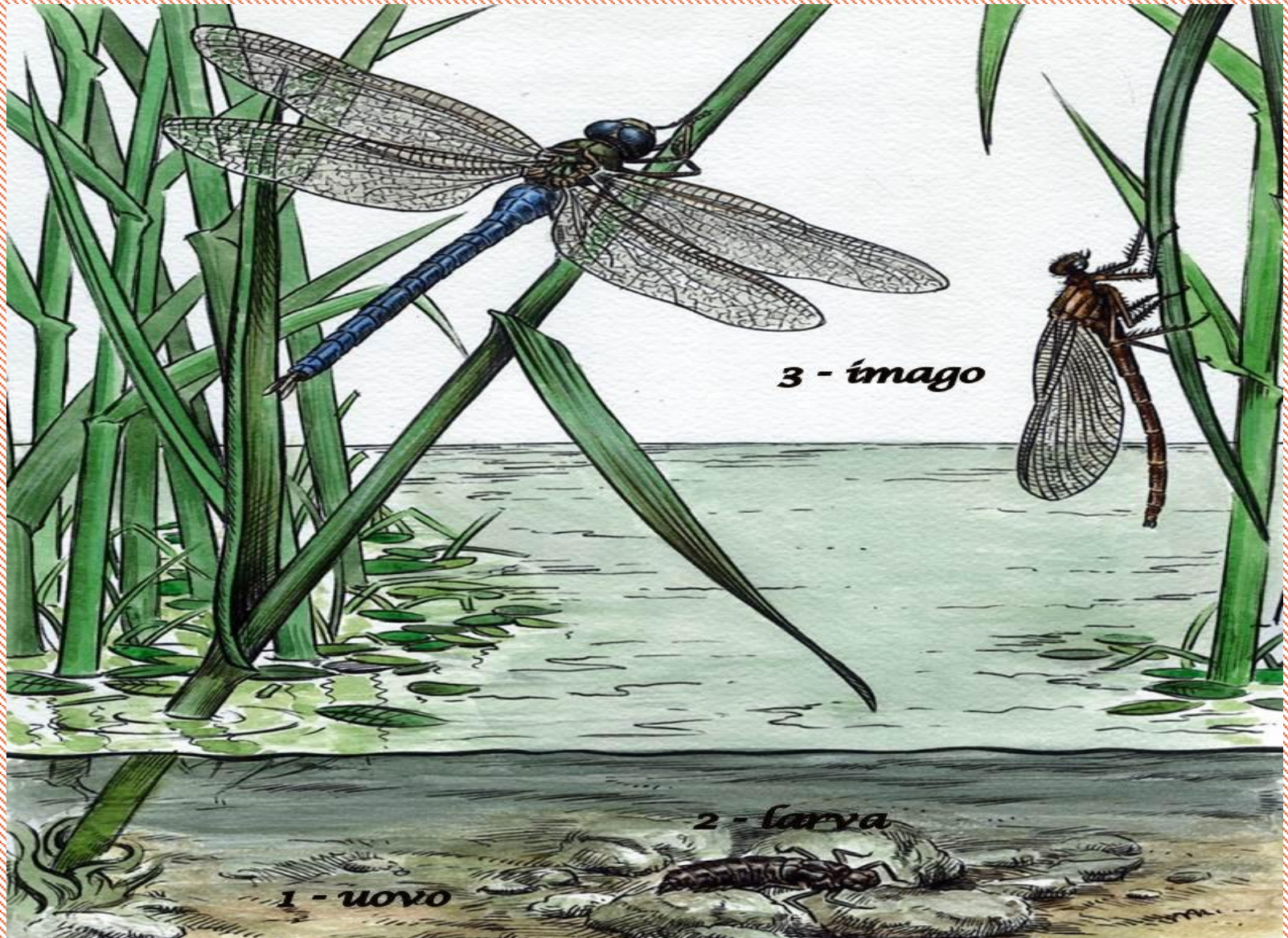


Midges



Diptera

STADI DEL CICLO VITALE DEGLI ODONATI (LIBELLULE)



ODONATI – ZIGOPTERA - DAMIGELLA (LESTES DRYAS)

INSETTO (35 MM)



ST. 3 – IMAGO

IMITAZIONE (6-8)



ST. 2 – NINFA



ODONATI – ANISOPTERA - LIBELLULA (LEUCORRHINIA DUBIA)

INSETTO (43 MM)



ST. 3 – IMAGO

IMITAZIONE (6-8)



ST. 2 – NINFA



Damselfly



Zygoptera

INSETTO



FORMICA MASCHIO
(AMO 18-14)



APE OPERAIA
(AMO 14-12)

IMITAZIONE



INSETTO

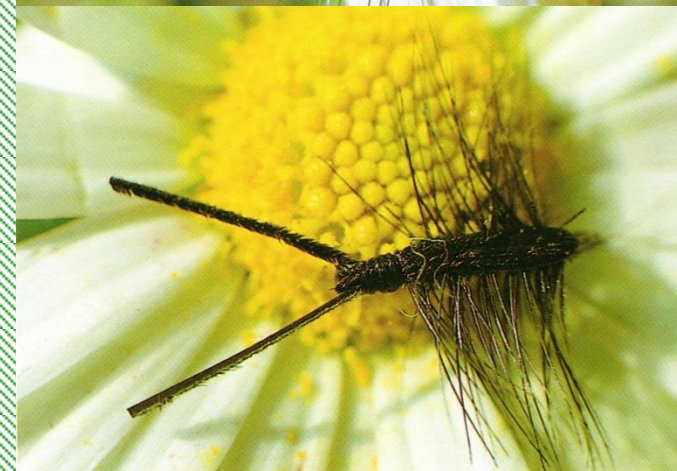


MELOIDE
(AMO 16-12)



CERAMBICE
(AMO 18-14)

IMITAZIONE



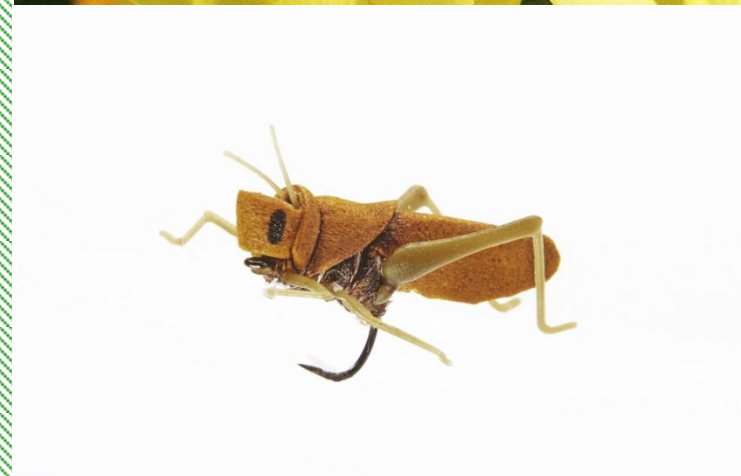
INSETTO



CAVALLETTA
(AMO 12-10)

CAVALLETTA
(AMO 12-10)

IMITAZIONE



INSETTO



LARVA DI FARFALLA
(AMO 10L)



LARVA DI FARFALLA
(AMO 10L)

IMITAZIONE



TERRESTRI – MEGALOTTERI (ALDER)

INSETTO



SIALIS
(AMO 14-16)

IMITAZIONE



TERRESTRI – NEUROTTERI

INSETTO



CRISOPE
(AMO 16-10)

IMITAZIONE



UK Terrestrials & other insects

Find the right pattern

Terrestrials are an important food source for trout, making up approximately 60% of its diet. The terrestrials and insects below are often blown onto the water and gobbled up by our quarry. We've picked out some of our favourite imitations that you should never be without.

Non biting midge

Hatch months
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Chironomidae Sp.

Very small, very common, very abundant in slow silty bottom rivers, hatch especially at dusk.



Griffiths Gnat Size 18

The Griffiths gnat is a classic American dry pattern that consistently catches fish when other flies fail.

Crane Fly

Hatch months
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Tipula Sp.

Terrestrial fly common across UK in summer and autumn. Hatches from boggy ground and regularly gets blown in.



CDC Daddy Size 10

The CDC daddy long legs pattern remains buoyant, sitting flush in the surface as if drowning.

Large stonefly

Hatch months
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Dinocras Cephalotes

Very large, usually found near fast flowing streams and rivers.



Turks Tarantula Size 10

A deadly fly designed to stimulate the fish's interest, imitating a wide range of terrestrial insects.

Red Ant

Hatch months
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Myrmica Rubra

Most frequent in mid-summer. When a swarm gets blown on to the water, trout go mad for them, so have an imitation handy.



Red Ant Size 14

A useful fly to have handy for when ants start to fall mid to late summer.

Alderfly

Hatch months
May Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Sialis

Medium sized, resembles a sedge. Very common on rivers and still water.



Alder Fly Size 12

Adult Alder flies are an important food source for trout early in the season. They're poor flyers so often get blown onto the water.

Heather Fly

Hatch months
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Bibio Pomonae

Hatches July / August in upland areas, especially from heather.



Bibio Hopper Size 12

Perfect for imitating various terrestrial insects, and especially the bibio. This is a great all round dry fly.

Black Gnat

Hatch months
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Bibio Johannis

Most common of the terrestrial wind-borne insects, often seen as dense clouds above water.



Black Gnat Size 16-18

This classic traditional winged fly pattern has proven itself time and time again with wild river trout.

Natural Fly	Imitation Fly	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Non Biting Midge	Griffiths Gnat Size 18	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Large Stonefly	Turks Tarantula Size 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Alderfly	Alder Fly Size 12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Black Gnat	Black Gnat Size 16-18	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hawthorn Fly	Hawthorn Size 12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Crane Fly	CDC Daddy Size 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Red Ant	Red Ant Size 14	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Heather Fly	Bibio Hopper Size 12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

For image credits and references visit:
<http://blog.fishtec.co.uk/terrestrial-river-flies-infographic>

Fishtec

Hawthorn Fly

Hatch months
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep



Bibio Marci

Common terrestrial fly, long rear legs, regularly blown onto water.

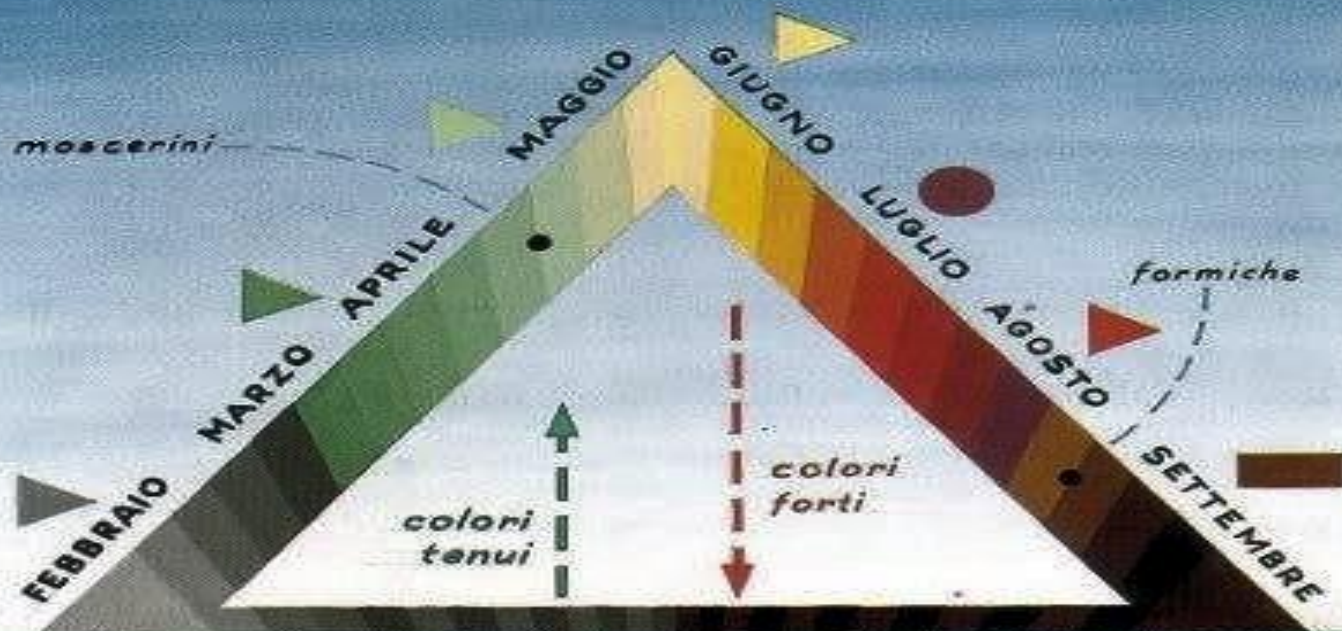


Hawthorne Size 12

When hawthorn flies fall to the water's surface in spring make sure you carry at least a few of these perfect imitations.

SCHEMA SEMPLIFICATO PER LA SCELTA DELLE IMITAZIONI

Mini Entomologia



Periodo favorevole a schiuse:
Bassa pressione - umidità
Cielo coperto

Poco favorevole a schiuse
Alta pressione - secco
Mute - cadute accidentali

Possibilità varianti in AGOSTO coperto - colore grigio

Misura dell'amo e del finale secondo la velocità dell'acqua
 veloce $\frac{10-12}{0,20}$ media $\frac{12-14}{0,18}$ lenta $\frac{14-16}{0,16}$

 effimere
 dittari
 tricottari

nostre
imitazioni





forme viste
dal pesce



